rounded 3,000 of his enemies, and only sur-andered when the greater part of his force and cost of his officers had been slaughtered or

disabled. For a time he was kept in chains, but later he was better treated, and at last ac-

1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid

# UNITED DEMOCRACY.

## In the Front Line will be found THE SUN.

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined fees of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and

fearless in the cause of truth and right.

THE SUN has six, eight, twelve, and sixteen pages, as occasion requires, and is shead of all competition in everything that makes a newspaper. Daily - - - - - - - \$6 00 Daily and Sunday - - - - 7 50 Sunday, 16 and 20 pages, - - - 1 50 Weekly - - - - - - - 1 00

Address THE SUN, New York. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1887.

Advertisements for THE WREKLY SUN

Sherman and a Fair Count.

teened to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Mr. JOHN SHERMAN has communicated to

the Cincinnati Enquirer the platform on which he stands as a candidate for President. Reduced to its simplest terms, the SHERMAN platform is this: 1. Protection for American industries.

2. A fair count of the vote in the Southern States.

We imagine that if Mr. JOHN SHERMAN should get the Republican nomination next summer, the canvass would turn chiefly upon the second issue which he here presents to the people:

SHERMAN and a fair count in the South: SHERMAN and an honest ballot box in Louisiana:

SHERMAN and no Returning Board knavery to deprive the people of their choice; SHERMAN and stern justice for the forgers the perjurers, the suborners of perjury, the manipulators of returns, the visiting states men on a crooked errand, the plotters of electoral fraud, the hirers of criminals, the dispensers of public office as the reward of

crime-these, we suppose, would be some of the rallying cries of the Sherman campaign for an honest ballot in the Southern States. It is a good enough issue. The Democratic party will be glad to meet Mr. John SHERMAN on that issue. Will be carry the otherwise useless HAYES around with him to sit on the stage in full sight of the audiences he addresses in behalf of a fair count of the vote in the Southern States?

#### Good Railroad Management.

There is no more encouraging sign of the times than the new era of railroad management which has set in since the Inter-State Commerce act was discerned to be a guarantee of railroad stability instead of a danger to all railroad interests. It is not too much to say that the management of all our trunk lines is to-day completely reformed. Instead of offering a premium upon dishonesty in the obtaining of rates and rebates; instead of criminal favoritism, whereby one man was enabled to build up a monopoly while he ruined his competitors in the same line of business; instead of creating a sense of insecurity, mistrust, and instability in all commercial interchange, our railroads are now run upon public tariffs, and with a publicity of method and conservatism of principle that have done more to restore confidence in business than any other factor in the situation.

The public profits enormously by this state of things, and merchants of all kinds welcome the sense of stability which they experience in consequence. We trust that nothing will be allowed to disturb the prosperity of the great trunk lines now working in har mony upon a tariff basis which is acceptable to every great interest in the country. We discern no guarantee of our commercial progress and prosperity that is so potent as the conservative and judicious administration of the railroads; and in the business history of the year there is no more significant or gratifying feature than the great change that has taken place in their management.

## The French President's Predicament.

Paris is now passing through the gravest crisis which it has known since the reestablishment of order on the wreck of the Commune, and at any hour the situation may. through intrigue or violence, undergo s startling change. In view of the overwhelming vote by which on Saturday M. ROUVIER was beaten, it seems probable that either the dissolution of the present Chamber of Deputies or the resignation of President Grevy must be a condition precedent to the formation of a stable Ministry. For men like M. Gobler, who are firm friends of the Chief Magistrate, and who have publicly defended his son-in-law. could not cope with the resistance of the hight and the extreme Left, while neither M. CLEMENCEAU, who triumphed on Saturday, nor General BOULANGER can be anxious to join a Cabinet so long as M. GREVY remains at the Elysée. As for the more moderate republicans, like M. DE FREYCINET, they would jeopard their hopes of succession to the Presidency should they rally to the support of the present incumbent by accepting the post of constitutional adviser.

So, if M. GRÉVY persists in refusing to resign, he may have to follow the example set ten years ago by President MacManon, and, dissolving the Chamber, appeal to the voters to judge between him and his enemies. To that step he could probably secure the constitutionally requisite assent of the Senate. because the monarchical members of that body believe that under existing circumstances their cause would be signally promoted by a new general election. Should their confidence prove at the ballot box well founded-and no one will dispute that the recent scandals have given great momentum to the reactionary impulse—M. GRÉVY would for family and selfish reasons have done sericus damage to the form of government which he has sworn to protect. No loyal French republican can wish for an appeal to the electors at this time, when the friends of free institutions would, according to their attitude toward a temporary tenant of the Presidential office, be split into two camps, more rancorously hostile to one another than to the common enemy. In every department there would betthree tickets in the field, and under the operation of the scrutin de liste (analogous to our State ticket system) there would be great danger of our witnessing what we beheld soon after the revolution of 1848, namely, a legislature preponderantly monarchical under a plan of government professedly republican. Then a coup d'état would be at hand.

Were M. Grave really governed by the in its way. They know that it will be neces-

single-minded patriotism with which he has sary to put a few anchors to windward for the sake of keeping high and dry out of the ballot boxes those pirates of the unnetted seen credited, he would preserve his country from the perilous contingencies involved in seas, the Prohibitionists. But they do not an immediate appeal to the electors, which, ever since the revelation of M. WILSON'S expect, and nobody else expects, and anybody would be a fool to expect that the overmisconduct, has been the capital object of tures to the Prohibitionists will be taken monarchical intrigue. It cannot be denied, seriously. The New York Republicans have however, that the motives impelling him to a high moral purpose, but it is not high a contrary course are very strong. Whether enough to reduce the consumption of beer justly or unjustly, almost the whole of the or the circulation of Prohibition documents Paris population and a large fraction of the Consequently the high moral purpose will French nation accuse the President of using the powers of his great office to shield a criminal from condign punishment - that is to say, they charge M. GREVY with being an accessory after the fact in the gross offences imputed to his son-in-law. 'If under such circumstances I resign," so M. GRÉVY seems disposed to argue, "I virtually plead guilty. That I will not do. But

wear the aspect of deliberate collusion?

We Decline to Sign the Petition.

roval of a petition to Congress asking for the enac

"That such a consummation would prove to be a great

blessing to the people cannot be doubted, because,
"First—Since the absorption of the Baltimore and
Ohio Telegraph Company by the Western Union the

hree companies now in operation have arranged to in-rease the rates from 50 to 150 per cent.
"Second—That all private and important messages

should be secred, and no man or set of men should have the power of holding back such messages for his or their

own personal use or benefit.
"Third—That the tolegraph system of the United States is a natural adjunct of the Post Office Department.

and as such should be the property of the people and in charge of that department, and that the expense of tele-graphing would be reduced to one-quarter the present

"Fourth-That the entire telegraph system of the

Pifth- That the system here recommended has been

ound to work admirably in England, where it has been

oroughly tested. Respectfully yours, "Wr. Euclid Young, Secretary of Committee." "New Yors, Nov. 15, 1887."

Instead of filling out the blank enclosed by

him for the information of Mr. Young alone,

we prefer to present our views on this sub-

ject here for the information of the whole

public. Besides, if it "cannot be doubted"

that the assumption of the telegraph busi-

ness by the Post Office Department "would

prove to be a great blessing to the people,"

what occasion is there for getting up a peti-

tion at all? Congress must, of course, pass

But we do doubt, nay, we absolutely deny,

that such would be the case, for, in our opin-

ion, the transfer of the telegraph business to

the Government would prove a curse and

In the first place, it would violate the

ound theory that the least government is

the best, and set an example of Government

interference whose logical outcome would

be communism and socialism pure and sim-

ple. If the Government takes and runs the

telegraphs, why may it not proceed to take

and run the railroads and the express com-

panies, to work the mines and the oil wells,

and then go on to the management of all

manufactories, and finally to the control and

monopoly of all business to the entire de-

struction of private enterprise? Then

everybody who worked would be in

be regulated by Government, individual

initiative would be gone, and with it would

go the liberty for which mankind has cease-

The dream of the Socialists would have actu-

ally come to pass, and John Most and his

gang of Anarchists would have the opportu-

so impatiently waiting. The Roman empire

made about the same experiment in the

fourth century, with the consequence that

not only the empire, but also society itself.

Of course "all private and important mes-

sages should be sacred," but are they likely

to be so under a party Government such as

our political health requires us to have?

The telegraph system is not so much "a

natural adjunct of the Post Office Depart-

ment" as the railroad system, for the whole

carrying of the mails depends on the rail-

roads. Whatever the price at which the

entire telegraph system of the United States

can be duplicated, it is not for the Govern-

ment to come in to destroy property in which

citizens have invested their money. The ex-

ample of England as to the telegraph business

is of no concern to us, except that so far as

it goes it is a concession to communistic

tendencies which are already threatening

the downfall of that country's greatness.

The England of this period is no model for a

people who are looking for the increase of

their strength and the duration of their

institutions. Socially and politically it is in

We therefore decline to sign Mr. Young's

petition to Congress, asking for the enact-

ment at the approaching session of such

laws as will place the telegraph system of

the United States under control of the Post

Office Department." The laws should never

be passed, and they never will be passed if

Congress remains true to the theory and

principles that have made the Government

of this republic the strongest and most en-

Also a Vanity.

Our esteemed neighbor, the Tribune, has

been casting anxious glances around the po-

litical arena ever since the New York elec-

tion. Before the election it suggested that as

goes New York this year so goes the national

election next year. This was a reasonably true

observation, but facts have since made it very

unpleasant for Republican observers. So the

Tribune has made able calculations of the

vote of Pennsylvania. It is understood that

Pennsylvania is all right. Exactly how the

all rightness of Pennsylvania is to help the

Republicans of New York does not appear.

But the Tribune has undoubted intellectual

and imaginative resources. The present

trend of them is doubtful, but there they are.

That temperance is to be recommended to

the extent of not positively discouraging

the possible Republican voters not abso-

lutely devoted to intemperance seems

sure. It is not easy, however, to contemplate the conflict brewing, so to

speak, between the Republican brew-

ers and their Republican customers,

without an appreciative and a compassion-

ate smile. The Republican brewers are good

fellows, and they are not devoid of a sense

of humor. They are aware of the difficulties

of the party of loose moral principles, and

not disposed to put unnecessary snags

wise to adjust straightful and a service of the contract of th

during Government in the world.

went utterly to pieces.

ta decadence.

y for social destruction for which they are

esly struggled through so many centuries.

Government employ, prices would

the laws he wants.

not a blessing to the people.

United States can be duplicated for \$30,000,000 so as to reach every Post Office in the country.

ontrol of the Post Office Department.

not work or count. Our esteemed neighbor, the Tribune as well aware of the time of the day as most folks, doesn't care to insist too strongly upon the moral issue. The Republican On-PHEUS has more than one string to his bow, and there is no doubt that he plays sweetly His second tune is that the young voters, the young men who have come to their ma-I will bow to the verdict of the people." jority since 1884, will, if properly treated, This has a specious sound, for at first sight it seems doubtful whether the republic has a right to ask of its chief servant a sacrifice

give the Republicans the victory next year. On the whole, we regard this as the most opulent and hilarious joke ever put forth by that might be construed as a humiliating our esteemed neighbor. The demand among confession of delinquency. But, after all, it may be answered, whose fault is it that the the Republicans now is that the principles which brought Fire-Alarm FORAKER to an French President now finds himself in a increased plurality this year, shall be inserted painful predicament? Whose fault is it but into the New York platform. Ohio is the one his own if the excessive indulgence with field of triumph which the Republicans can which he has treated M. WILSON, since the contemplate this year. Everywhere else they latter's misdeeds were brought home to him, see rack and ruin. In Ohio they saved their has in the eyes of many observers begun to lives. So they think that Ohio principles may be useful in this State. The New York Republicans tried all the principles they had in the New York election. The result was We acknowledge with appropriate thanks unfortunate. The voters of New York were the receipt of the subjoined communication: not pining for New York Republican princi-"My Drau Sin: Enclosed please find a blank upon which we trust you will signify your assent to and apples. The inference from Ohio is that Republicans who can get a chance to put the

> glorious and successful. But how are the new voters, the young gentlemen born in 1865, 1866, and 1867 to be affected by the Ohio idea? What do they care for the wild words of MURAT HALSTEAD or the coffee-sack breeches of Fire-Alarm FORAKER? The young voters are not interested in the cut of trousers that prevailed in 1861, or in the grievances of Private DAL-ZELL against JEFF DAVIS. They will vote on the issue of 1888, not the issue of 1860 or 1864. What is there to attract them to the Republicans? What is there to make young men interested in old and obsolete issues And what is there that can interest them on the side of a party which has not decided what it wants, and only knows that it wants to elect a President, by what assistance and on what platform it matters not? The young voters want something positive, definite, certain, and they can and will find it in the continuous and unchanging principles of the Democracy. The Republicans are ready and anxious to take up everything and any-

Bloody Shirt upon their laundry list will be

thing that can be materialized into a vote. Between the old voters and the young voters the prospects of the Republicans are not gorgeous.

#### His Contortions.

PULITZER has dragged some paper mer chants, who sell him paper, into his affidavit trap, and they are made to swear, or to appear to swear, that he sold over two millions of papers in the week succeeding the late election. He is an incorrigible liar. What do these well-meaning merchants know of the facts? What do they know about his alleged Evening World and its relation to his morning paper, the two misstated as a single whole with most transparent intent to deceive-else why such an expedient? What do they know of his alleged Brooklyn and Jersey editions, every copy of which he counts as two copies and swears to vicariously?

What do they know of the use to which he puts the paper he buys from them, anyhow? Do they know that he prints a Roman Catholic weekly newspaper on it over in Brocklyn, where he stores his presses, in what he calls his Brooklyn World annex? Of course they don't! And what a thoughtless, if not, indeed, a reckless and dishonest thing of them to go and swear to something they knew nothing about! To lend themselves to the vulgar expedients of this wretched impostor! They will know better next time.

At least, we hope so. We admit that PULITZER prin lot of papers the week after election, and we will go so far as to say that we know what he did with some of them; that he shipped them by the ton as freight to Virginia Post Offices, that are choking with dead Worlds at this writing, while the State of Connecticut is gorged and flooded with such a gratuitous distribution of unsold papers as never was known before. It was a desperate expedient in a desperate emergency. And

t didn't work. We repeat that PULITZER's statements about his circulation have been fraudulent from the beginning and are so now. What s more, we believe they always will be fraudulent, because his case is hopeless and be can't change his style. If ever public condemnation, aversion, and reprobation were written across a man's circumstances, those circumstances are PULITZER's. It is none of our funeral; and it is nothing more or less than the spontaneous and instinctive repudiation by the whole public of a detested traitor and of his nefarious industry

We dare say we appear to show very little consideration for PULITZER's vicissitudes. We cannot persuade ourselves that he deserves any, and we are compelled to abandon him to the task of eating his own words. And if ever a meaner diet was set be fore a man we have not heard of it!

The Rev. KAUPMAN KOHLER, in his dis

course at the Temple Beth-El on Sunday, spoke peautifully of the distinguished lady whos funeral services yesterday morning in Tenth street were attended by a reverent and sympathetic audience, Christian as well as Jewish 'Here," said the reverend rabbi, "let me lay a resh wreath of immortelles upon the bier of that highly gifted, lofty souled woman who devoted her pen in prose and poetry to defend he race against anti-Semitism-EMMA LAZARUS." This beautiful paragraph was well des served. and so would have been a much bronder eulogium. The thoughts of Miss Lazabus were not confined to any race or any people, but were given to universal truth and universal humanity. Courage she had in a high meas ure, as well as genius, and her noble fidelity to the great ethnological family of which sh was a daughter, in no wise dimmed her appre cistion of the good and the beautiful whereve

they were. It is hoped that LUPTON Bey, one of the white prisoners who for over three years has been in the hands of the Soudanese rebels. will soon be able to rejoin his friends in Eng and. Over two months ago two messenger from Khartoum arrived at Wady Halfa with letter from Lupton Bey, saying that if a certain sum of money was forwarded as his ransom the Mahdi's successor had promised to releas him and give him a safe escort to Wady Halfa. The brother of LUPTON Bey happened at the time to be at Wady Halfa, where he was ondeavoring to communicate with his relative The money was given to the messengers, and they were dismissed with handsome presents LUPTON Bey was one of GORDON'S favorite

officers, and when the Mahdi captured him he

counts his captors were utilizing his services in the manufacture of cartridges. Lupron Bey's district was the only Soudanese province that was paying a profit when the Mahdist troubles began. It will be a cause for rejoicing if this brave and able officer is at last reased from his long captivity. Our esteemed contemporary, the Washingon Post, avers that the recent Democratic vic-

tory in this State was won on a platform manding an immediate reduction of the tariff by at least one hundred million dollars yearly; but on turning to that platform we read that it is the unnecessary Federal taxation which ought to be reduced, and also that in this reduction Congress should have "a due regard to the interest of the capital in vested and the workingmen employed in American industries." Moreover, the taxes which should forthwith be reduced or abolished are said to be those which increase the cost to our wage earners of the common necessaries of tobacco, for instance. The truth is that this platform is protectionist enough to satisfy SMITH WEED, and what more can anybody want?

The Freeman's Journal publishes an authoritative and positive denial of a report which appeared just before the election that Cardinal Mazzella, on the part of the Roman Church, had officially examined and approved the works of HENRY GEORGE. The Cardina unces this report as absolutely false. He has made no such examination.

The citizens of North Carolina come early into the field with their Presidential nominations. The Democrat of Scotland Neck, a journal of ability, interest, and character, proposes for President next year DAVID BENNETT JOHN GRIPPIN CARLISLE of Kentucky; and a plank of its platform is to "turn the rascals out"-a sweep with a clean broom.

It would be a strong ticket on a pretty vital

With all due respect, Miss KATE CLAXTON, PHINEAS T. is ahead of you. His fires are bigger and come oftener than yours.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE DECISION.

Adjusting Grain and Flour Rates on the Chicago and St. Paul Road.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day decided the ase of E. B. Raymond against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company The complaint was that the company had es tablished unreasonably high rates on a branch line, and diverted business to towns on the main line. The answer of the company was that the branch line rates were reasonable, but that it had been compelled by competition to make rates too low on the main line. A synopsis of the opinion by Mr. Commissioner Morrison is as follows:

sils of the opinion by Mr. Commissioner Morrison is as foliows:

When the act to regulate commerce took effect the grain and four rate to Chicago from Minneapolia, Redrigate and four rate to Chicago from Minneapolia, Redrigate and dear city, on the minimal state of the property of the commission will not, upon the evidence afforded by a comparison between them, declare 12½ cents from Maxeppa an unreasonable and unlawful rate under the first section of said act. Rates and charges not unreasonably high of themselves can be so adjusted in their relations to each other as to give undee preferences and produce the unreasonable advantage which the third section of the act to regulate commerce makes unlawful. If a railway company, in establishing charges on different divisions and ranches of the road, so adjuste them, as to divert trade and equitable adjustment of charges, would go to another, such preference for one place and disadvantage to another is not excused or made lawful by the fact that some of such charges are not entirely voluntary, but result from competition between carriers. In the adjustment of the reduced rates Maxepps, which had been two centa is dive cents higher than its rivala a difference sufficient to divert some of its legitimate business, and the railroad is directed to reduce this difference to 2½ cents by reducing the Maxeppa rate from 12½ cents to 10 cents.

The Commission to day began the hearing

The Commission to-day began the hearing the complaint of the Standard Oil cases in the complaint of the Standard Oil cases. These are the complaints of George Rice of Marietts, Ohio, against a number of railroads, alleging against some discrimination in favor of the Standard Oil Company, against others violations of the long and short haul provision, and against all unreasonable and unjust rates. The railroads make a general denial, and in explanation of the alleged discrimination say that the Nandard Oil Company furnishes its own (tank) cars, while complainant ships in barrels in the company's cars, thereby creating a substantial difference of circumstances and conditions.

## A Question Auswered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is your sper Republican, Democratic, or Independent Rectfully yours.

CHARLES F. STARFE REGARDON, Miss., Nov. 16.

We answer the inquiry with pleasure. THE Sun is republican, because it believes in republican institutions. It is strictly democratic, because it holds to the principles of Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden, and supports the Democratic party; and it is independent, because it is conducted with constant regard Enough said.

Pulitzer's Junk Journal in Harrisburg.

HARRIBBURG, Nov. 20.—The New York papers arrive here about 11:30 A. M. on Sundaya, and the newsboys make good time in getting to the hotels with Tun bus, Iribunc. Heroid, Times, and World. To-day Tun Buss were soon gobbled up at five cents spiece by the drummers, and there were not enough to go around. So those that got left had to borrow off those that were more lucky. The little newsdealers tried to get the boys to take the *Herald* or World, and they worked off the feruids and a few of the Hungarian Jew's lying sheet. They finally offered the World for three cents and found ew takers. We asked one of the little newsboys what se did with the Worlds he had left over, and he said that all the boys were urged to take a big pile of them and what they didn't sell they could keep for old paper; that he had a lot at home which he was going to sell to the old junk man just before Christmas for spending oney for the bolidays.

We travelling men hope you will not let up on Judas Pulitzer until you make him "move on" to St. Louis, where I dare say he can get a position again shinging May Twe Sex continue to shine for all is the sincere

wish of the travelling men. Yours truly, A DECREES.

A Georgia View of Democratic Policy. From the Augusta Chronicle.

If the Democratic party hopes to enlist the support of the States of New York New Jersey, and nnecticut, and if it would retain Tennessee and Virginia in the ranks, it must not permit a policy of tariff for revenue only to be the outcome of the tariff refor-mation which Mr. Caritale urges. Just so surely as it does, the next Presidential election will be lost to us.

Move On, Pulitzer! From the Jersey City Here THE SUN has that colossal fraud. Judas Pul-

tzer, on the run. Now and then he stops for breath and

asks, Vy ! The only answer is, Pulitzer, move on. Tas Sur exposed Pulitzer's trick of counting twice the Brooklyn and Jersey editions of the sensations and Pulitzer dare not come to the front to fraudulent methods of imposing on the public. More Suns Wanted in Baltimore BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.-There was a scarcity of

luss here to-day. At 9 o'clock there were no Suss on

the news stands. The newsman at Carrollton says that the sale of the World has dropped 50 per cent in two weeks and that Tux Sux has gained that or more. The lunday flux is specially missed. Send more fluxs.

Just the Truth. From the Buffilio Court THE SUN is one of the ablest and most read-

ble newspapers in this country. Trouble Enough.

Gentleman (to Uncle Rastus, doing a job at whitewashing)—You don't look very well, Uncle Rastus. Uncle Rasins-'Deed I ain't well, Mistar Smif. Die am uncle status—Dead i anni weak state sum. I was an er ha'd work' on a poo' ole darky like me.

Gentleman—Fut down that brush a minute and I'll give you a drop of whiskey to warm you up.

Uncle Rastus (gratefully)—Thank ye sah, thank ye.

Gentleman—Have a little warer with it?

Uncle Rastus—No, sah, nat er drap. I'se got trouble snough.

Twice Surprised.

From the Chicago Trib Young Wife (at dinner table, sobbing)-I think roung wire (at dinner jable, sobbing)—I think you you are just as mean as as you can be. I made that that apple dampling as a pleasant surprise for you and and now you want me to bring a handaw to cut it in two with.

Toung Husband—Good heavens. Maria; Is that a dampling? I took it for a coccanit. (With desparate firmness.) Pil cat it row, Maria, if it tills me. had for several years been the Governor of the Bahr el Ghazal province of Egypt. He made a hard fight to keep his province, fought twenty battles with the Mahdi's forces, killed and

IRIBH HARMONT.

age Over the Body of Patriot Breelin

The break in the Clan-na-Gael, the Irish revolutionary society, was said to be on account of the part that several of their leading members took in 1834 in supporting Blaine. The enemies of Blaine, it is alleged, raised an awful row when it was shown that thousands of dollars of Glan-na-Gael money had been spent, as they said, for Blaine. The result of the contention was that eleven camps of the Clan-na-Gael broke away and set up in business on their own account.

At the funeral of John J. Breslin, the Irish patriot, leaders of both factions were thrown together, and the result was that before Breslin's corpse was in the grave most of them were talking up the question of a reunion of the different factions. It was agreed that repre-sentatives of the different parties should meet and disagrammatics.

sentatives of the different parties should meet and discuss matters.

They held a preliminary meeting yesterday, and conservative men among the kicking party said that they would be satisfied if the privilege was accorded them of looking over the accounts of the organization or if they were accorded a member on the Finance Committee. The radical men wanted the secrecy of the society lessened, so that delegates from every camp should be elected, and not by districts, as now, and that there should be an active warfare carried on against England. There were a few who wanted to make the organization even more secret than it now is. No definite agreement was reached.

THE THISTLE IN AMERICA.

Mor Designer, for Once and All, Gives the Reasons for her Deleat. From the London Pield. Sin: In last Saturday's Field Mr. J.V. Webb

Sin: In last Saturday's Field Mr. J. V. Webb conveys the impression that, while Sir Richard Button and Lieut. Henn acknowledged at once "they did not win because the American boat was too fast." those connected with the Thistle were not equally candid, and seem to think they should be held responsible for those "complaints, excuses," do., which have been made about the Thistle races. Now, whatever complaints and excuses," have been made—and there have certainly been more than enough—no one of those has emanated from any one connected with the Thistle.

For myself, let me say here once and for all that I am perfectly satisfied Volunteer is the faster boat on the crucial point of sailing, viz, turning to windward: running and reaching I can say nothing about, and I do not think any one else can, as the two boats, when on these points of sailing, were much too far apart for any correct estimate of the speed to be made. The races were conducted with perfect fairness: and, though the steamers bothered us very much the first day, I feel certain, had the American boat been in the same position, they would, in their eagerness to keep the leader in sight, have done just the same to her. I endorse what Mr. Webb says of the sportsmanlike feelings of American yachtsmen, and would add further that they form the kindest and most hospitable brotherhood in a nation which is proverbial for hospitality.

In conclusion, I would express my very great regret that, from the prohibitive terms of the new deed of gift, the Volunteer-Thistic races seem likely to be the last of a series of most interesting contests—contests which, while encouraging the sport of yachting, have done even more to cement the friendship between the two nations.

Glasgow, Nov. 9.

GLASGOW, Nov. 9.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Anybody who has any business with him can see Mayor Hewitt without hindrance at the door of his office. He gives up nearly his whole time to his duties and declines a dozen invitations to dine out and to address meeting every week. He sits bent over his desk from early in the forenoon until after 5 o'clock—a stoop-shouldered pallid, spare little man-reading letters and papers, writing, and receiving callers.

The Rev. Dr. Hall of the Boly Trinity Episconal Church in Brooklyn read President Cleveland's Thanksgiving proclamation from the pulpit on Sunday, with the remark that it was one of the few papers of the sort he had seen which he fully approved of

One of the Brooklyn theatres displays a sign annu ing that umbrellas are lent to patrons of the house or nights when a rain storm begins during the performance

The boyish dudes on the avenue will not condescent processions, who are t e most desperate handkerchief wavers and side-glance bestowers in town. The boys say that there is no hope of being able to make the acquaintance of these little maids, who are forced to be content with making eyes at the strangers in the stages

and the shop doors. Manager Horace S. Porel of the Indianapolis Ress Rell Club attracted attention at the Fifth Avenue Hotel dur-ing the base ball convention by his juvenile appearance. His controversy with Paul Hines is keeping him in prominence. He is the youngest manager of the country. Fogel is a Pennsylvania Dutchman. He began to make his living as a telegraph operator, and there were few better. He served a term in the office of an out-of town paper in the Pribune building, then became been ball editor of the Philadelphia Press, and then

Edwin S. Benson, President of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, arrived here on La Champagne Sunday. It is a fact interesting to all club men that the body over which he presides furnished the model for by laws and constitution to every other Union League Club in the United States, not excepting that of New York. The Secretary got so tired of writing the by-laws out in answer to such applications that he had an The Philadelphia League was organized in 1863.

New Yorkers who arrived at Jersey City on the 7:30 train yesterday morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad saw a strange sight between Princeton and New Brunswick. It was a flock of blackbirds two miles long dying about 500 feet from the ground in a due southerly direction. Some of the passengers were reading their morning Suss, just handed around by the train boy. when a shade seemed to come between them and the when a shadow of the vast mass of birds was distinctly apparent on the ground also. The flying col-umn was several hundred birds in width and forty or fifty in thickness. The train was three minutes in pass ing it, in exactly an opposite directi

When Mr. J. W. Morrissey, one of the powers of the Standard Theatre, sits in the ticket seller's box, he can tell in a second just how the house for the evening wi look. On either side of him are large wood plans of the orchestra and gallery seats. In tiny niches or alits cu in the wood nestle the tickets for the seats, and as fas as they are sold they are withdrawn and handed out to the patron, leaving a perfect diagram of the seats sold. In a word, each ticket represents not only an auditor. but indicates on the plans exactly the seat he occupies

A conductor on one of Deacon Richardson's roads in Brooklyn grumbled at fate the other day, and incidentally pitched into the beauties of civil service reform, remarking, at the same time, that he had passed examinations for appointment to two places under the Government. He said, however, that fate was against him, that he hadn't been appointed, and had almost given up hope. Along Adams street the Italian dirt shovellers on the elevated railroad works were feasting on dry bread. "Look as them feliers." remarked the graduate of two civil service examinations; "I don't see how they can subside

Heard in front of a Broadway photographer's show window, where the pictures of actresses and society beauties were displayed: "Look, what a horrid nose." "Her hands are fearfully huge." "I'm certain her teeth are ugly or she would smile." "What vulgarly large ears." "I fancy her ribs are well squeezed by tight lacing." "What a scrawuy neck, and one shoulder is higher than the other, can't you see it?'

AN ARTISTIC CORRECTION.

Letter from a Distinguished Comic Tener Singer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A little romance concerning my family affairs appears in your issue of to-day under the heading "Interesting Gossip." To whom is the paragraph interesting! While approservant. I must object to your exercising the same privi servani. I must object to your exercising the same privilege as regards those most dear to me, my mother
and my wife, especially as the statements of which I
complain are absurdly incorrect. My mother at present
enjoya, always has, and always must enjoy an independent income, and has not at any time realized the
pendent income, and has not at any time realized the
necessity of earning her diving and ast othe income with
which you credit my wife, that is a matter which in no
way concerns the public. The a matter which in no
way concerns the public. The a matter which in no
any concerns the public. The a matter which in no
any concerns the public. The same the public is the same through the
irreduced the same through the same through the same through the
proving the same through the same thro

Bollars that Recemble The Squ. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a re-

cent lasue of your paper I notice a Sunbeam to the ef-fect that the silver dollars imbedded in the marble floor of my barber shop in this city had become so dull that I had taken them up.

I am happy to say this is not so. The dollars are still there, and resemble THE SUN IN two points, viz. they are bright and shine for all. Yours respectfully,
CHICAGO, NOV. 19

W.S. EDER.

the World, in yesterday's article on the case of Dr. and

Palsely Reported in the World. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I observe

I never joined the G. A. R.,
The stranger thus began,
and I became not in the war
A mutilaced man. Mrs. Reynolds, states that all of the insurance compa-nies, with the exception of the London Assurance Corpo-ration, have paid the amount of their policies. That is not the case. No company has paid anything He drew his form erect with pride And flushed his vienge pale As in exulting tones he cried, I need to kick with Yale.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

Views of John M. Steicher, Editor of the

some stump speeches. The victo of being a Cleveland, was a Hill one

From the Kansas Democrat.

In the certainty of Democratic victory in

In the certainty of Democratic victory in 1888, it is asking a great deal of such acknowl-edged leaders in the Democratic party as David B. Hill, Samuel J. Randall, S. S. Cox, and scores of stalwart Democrats that President Cleve-land, who has declared emphatically in favor of one term, be accorded a renomination by ac-clamation.

clamation.

We do not say that these potent leaders of Democracy will not assent to the desire for President Cleveland's renomination. The political situation may be such a few months later that these distinguished chiefs, whose influence with the Democracy in the pivotal States of

that these distinguished chiefs, whose influence with the Democracy in the pivotal States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut is well nigh unbounded, will deem that the interests of the great Democratic party will be promoted by giving President Cleveland the field for 1888, in which case, it is not necessary to say, no consideration of personal interest with these sagacious leaders would weigh for a moment.

No chiefs brainier or loftier in character sit to-day in the councils of the Democracy than David Bennett Hill of New York and Samuel Jackson Randall of Pennsylvania. The latter, whose name for a quarter of a century has been a tower of strength to the Democracy of the country, is as sagacious in council as he

the country, is as sagacious in council as he has ever been the intrepid and incorruptible sentinel at his post in Congress. While this is true of the glited Pennsylvanian, as high a tribute can be paid to Gov. Hill of New York, who looms up to-day as the central figure in the Democratic party. Beyond all cavil he is the superbleader of the New York Democracy, the one distinguished chief who stands as the

he one distinguished chief who stands as the

the one distinguished chief who stands as the type of stalwart Jacksonian Democracy. From the roar and strife of the recent fateful election in the Empire State he emerges as the distinc-tive hero. He is as the Black Knight in Scott's "Ivanhoe," who bere down with his good right arm all his adversaries of renown in the bloody lists at Ashly.

Pasteur's Cure in Bussia.

From the London Daily News.

The Recent Earthquake in Iceland.

The Football Christians

What, lost an eye, a leg, an arm, And of your nose bereft? For veterans sir, my heart is warm; Let's shake the hand that's left.

A comrade I am proud to see, A comrade of the war. Pray tell me, sir, are you, like me, One of the G. A. R.

WARHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Through careleseness in handling, the middle section of the mirror which is Albany Evenley Journal.

The effect of the recent elections in New York?" he said, reiterating the reporter's question. "Well, it is not at all discouraging to liepublicans. There has, I observe, though been a misconception in the West of the situation. The fact of the matter is that the result this fall does not show any increase of Democratic strength either in New York city or State. In 1884 Cleveland carried the State by a small plurality, a little more than 1.000. In 1885 Gov. Hill carried the State by 11.000. In 1885 Gov. Hill carried the State by 11.000. In 1885 Gov. Hill carried the Court of Appeals—to be elected, the Democratic candidate had a plurality of about 7.000. This year, with all the State offices to be elected, with the exception of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the plurality for all but the head of the ticket will in all probability be even less than the plurality of Hill in 1885, and the Legislature continues strongly Republican in both branches. in handling, the middle section of the mirror which is used on the President's estate dining table to represent a lake in the centre of the feative board, and upon which a miniature Cleopatra's barge of gold, laden with fruits and flowers gracefully rests, was broken in numberices pleces to day. This venerable but magnificent piece of table furniture has seen years of service at the White House, and it attracted the attention and admiration of the hundreds of distinguished people who have crossed their less under the Presidential dining table. Severa weeks ago it was deemed advisable to send these mir-rors away to have them touched up and the framework regided. The work was done with great care, and their beauty improved. To day they were received at the White House, when it was found that the glass in the second section was shattered beyond repair. It will be some time before the damage can be remedled, as the glass is of a peculiar grade and thickness. The servan

LIVE TOPICS IN WASHINGTON.

purality of Hill in 1895, and the Legislature continues strongly Republican in both branches.

"The head of the Democratic ticket, Cook, who is a brewer, candidate for Secretary of State, will have probably 17,090 or 18,000 plurality; but that is due to the fact that he is a popular brower, that the browers formed an organization for his support in every city, village, and town in the State, especially in New York city, where the browers, Republicans and Democrats alike, were working for Cook's election. The plurality for the remainder of the candidates on the Democratic ticket is less than Hill's in '85. This shows that the Republican party in New York State is just as strong, if not stronger, than it has been, and that the Democratic party is no stronger than it was two years ago, when Hill was elected Governor by the utmost exertions of his party.

"How is the result of the Labor party's campaign looked at by New Yorkers?" the reporter asked.

"It was "promarked Me Slaleher suitely." The English representatives in the Canadian Fisheries Commission, especially Mr. Joseph Chamberiain are accompanied to this city by a squad of Finkerton's de-tectives, four in number. A friend of Mr. Chamberiain says that the distinguished Engishman does not fear any violence; nevertheless the Brit sh Minister has em ployed Pinkerton's men to keep a faithful attendance upon him, siceping or waking, while in the United States. At night one of these descrives guards his sleeping apartments. When he goes to his meals, which he table until be has finished. . hev are always armed, and when he goes out for a wall or a drive they are always near him. When in his grivate apartment all callers upon Mr. Chamberlain or any member of his party are cautiously questioned and observed by a l'inkertonian. who stands sentry at the foot of the stairway.

by the utmost exertions of his party."

"How is the result of the Labor party's campaign looked at by New Yorkers?" the reporter asked.

"It was," remarked Mr. Sleicher quickly, "a disappointment to the Republicans in this, that it took in a great many Republicans. They clung to the Labor party and vored the Labor jicket, while the Democratic adherents of the Labor party were taken care of on election day, a great many of them being won over to Democracy by methods and means that a liberal campaign iund afforded."

"How fares the Prohibition movement in the State?" asked the reporter, having in mind the increased vote for temperance at the full election in New York.

"The temperance vote," replied Mr. Sleicher. showsan increase this year of about ten per cent., but a great deal of that increase was due. I think, to the votes of Democrats. The cause? Oh, the Democratic members of the Legislature opposed all temperance and license bills, and Gov. Hill vetoed the Vedder liquor tax measure and the Crosby High License bill, the latter apolying, however, only to the city of New York. The result of this opposition was to drive a great many Christian and conservative Democrate to the support of the Prohibition ticket.

"This year," continued Mr. Sleicher, "we expect to follow the example of the Republican party of Ohio in regard to restricting the license of the liquor traffic, and this afternoon I was in consultation with Mr. Thomas McDougali with reference to this very matter. We expect to follow the example of the Republican party of whe will be deared by the deared of the party and into the Prohibition movement next fall than ever before, and especially among the farmers.

"There is another thing," continued Mr. Sleicher, interestingly, "about the result of the recent New York elections that I think is also generally misunderstood in the West. It is given out that the result is a great victory for Gov. D. B. Hill. Gov. Hill took the control of the party and into the Prohibition movement next fall than ever before, A few days ago a foung gentleman named Hill, a friend of ex-Senator Windom of Minnesota, was appointed United States Consul at Asuncion, Paraguny, and will soon set out for his post of duty. If he reaches his South American destination he will be the first United States Censul who ever reached Asuncion. Three gentlemen besides Mr. Hill have been appointed to this place, but not one of them ever started for the far-off city. The Consulship was established about two years ago as an endeavor on the part of the United States to establish trade relations with Paraguay in the direction suggested by the report of the recent South affection suggested by the report of the recent south American Commission. On Nov. 6, 1836, Mr. Walton of Kentucky received an appointment as Consul at Asun cion. He bastened to Washington and learned that the salary of the office was \$1,500 per annum. This was agreeable enough until he learned the forther information that all the expenses of a voyage to and from Asuncion must be paid by himself. He declined the appointment. Mr. Ellison of in-diana was the next tucky applicant, and declined the place after receiving the same information about it tha had been given to Mr. Waiton. When his resignation became known Mr. Letcher of Missouri put in an appli-cation for the appointment. He was successful, and hastesed to Washington to receive his instructions. He received them 'as his predecessors had. Not being satisfactory, he decided not to go to Asuncion, and for the fourth time the office went begging. Now Mr. Hill has been appointed and has decided to go to his post of duty. The expense of getting to Asuncion ought not to have esared the young men off, for Dr. St. Clair, the head of the Consular Bureau, says that a single man can make the trip comfortably for SAM. The climate of Asuncion, he says, is most healthful and salubrious, and the opportu ity for a young man to do well there is frat-class. He thinks the post quite a de-sirable one, in fact. The applications for Consulships are very numerous and pressing. Young men and old ones in all parts of the United States are very anxious to go to the four quarters of the globe to represent their country. In many if these places the climate is dead ly, business stagnast, and life almost unbearable. At Asuncion all is different. It is a most delightful place to live in, the business chances are good, and the salary of the office amply sufficient for a single man. Yet for nearly two years the United States has been unable to

The Clerk, Doorkeeper, Sergeaut-at-arms, and Post master of the last Congress think they have formed a quadrilatemi that cannot be broken by the scattering candidate who seek their places in the Fiftieth Congress Eich member of the combination is bringing his orces up to the support of the rest, and as they meet a and determine whether they will unitedly support a can didage in opposition to Donelson, the present Door-keeper. The drift of sentiment among them is strongly angulant Donelson's reslection and in favor of taking one of the House officers from New York, New Jersey, Conecticut, or some other doubtful State.

A letter received here from Senator Vance says that the telegraphic reports of his accident are greatly ex-aggerated, and that his wounds are not serious. He excts to be in Washington in a few days. He was in wagen on one of the rough mountain reads near his home in the mountains of western North Carolina, and in turning out to make way for an approaching ox cart was overturned, and fell on his head, cutting it open to

## SUNBEAMS.

-Little Miss Lizzie Bell Sinclair of Everttstown N. J., celebrated her twelfth birthday recently eleting a bed quilt that contains 11,210 pieces. -A plane that had seen service for over a hunded years, and had music in it still, fetched but

one chilar at an auction the other day in Reading, Pa.

—In Ohio 100 farmers' institutes will be one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the State -W. T. Bryson of Auraria, Ga., sneaked up to fifteen unsuspecting ducks, buddled together on a stream, and with one shot from his fowling piece blew a hole right through the bunch, killing elev

-The iron railroad fbridge across the Missouri River a few miles below Kansas City is about com-pleted. It is one of the big bridges of the world. It is 7,892 feet long, weighs 31,275 tons, is fifty feet above high water, and its towers are 200 feet high.

arm all his adversaries of renown in the bloody lists at Ashby.

It is such princely leaders as these in the Democratic party—men whose nod controls the delegations of States—that must have a voice in shaping the Presidential struggle of next year. The great issue does not lie wholly with the Federal officeholders or with the subsidized press of the country. The rank and file of the Democracy will have something to say about the matter. Their voice is best expressed by Randail, Hill, and other leaders of the stalwart Democracy. When these gentlemen have spoken—and they will be heard from later—more can be told about the Presidential situation. -A farmer near Albany whose vineyard had suffered at the hands of thieves arranged a system of wires among the vines, connected the wires with a powerful battery, and gave the grape stealers shocks that proved entirely satisfactory to himself and salutary -The Providence Journal says that, al-

though the big coil of home attached to the hydrant in the Music Hall was very assuring to the timid members of the Teachers' Institute that met there recently, the tag attached did not encourage them much. It read Don't Handel Water in Side." ...The parson who officiated at a funeral

recently at a little Maine town mentioned particularly in his prayer various relatives of the deal man, but for got to ask a blessing for the wildow. As soon as he said "Amen," she stood up, and, in remarkably vigorous language, told him what she thought of him -Farmer O'Rourke of Ontonagon county,

From the London Daily Ness.

The director of the Odessa Bacteriological Station has favored me with the following notes of the last twelve months operations for the prevention of hydrophobia under the Pasteurian system. Five hundred and twenty-one patients, some of whom came from Turkey, were inoculated, and thirteen died.

The director divides the patients into three groups the better to explain the proportion of fatal cases to the total number of patients dismissed as cured. In fifty-two cases the existence of rables in the animals by which the patients were bitten was proved by trepanning. Of these patients one died. In twelve cases the rabid condition of the animals was proved by the deaths of persons bitten by the same animals, but who were not brought to the station. Of these one also died. There were 255 cases in which the patients all bitten by presumably rabid animals had manifested signs of hydrophobia. Of these seven died.

Sixteen persons were inoculated as a preventive measure, never having been bitten by animals, rabid or healthy. Dr. Gamalea, the director of the Odessa station, and an enthusiastic disciple of M. Pasteur, has been inoculated three times, once in Paris and twice in Odessa, not for rabid bites, but, as he says, simply to give confidence to others. Mich, was whacking away at a big hollow tree the other day, when the axe cut through the shell, and when he pulled it out it was covered with blood. Then he heard growle in the tree, and knew that he had struck bear. He chopped the tree down and killed the bear. -Something is wrong with the men of

Davenport. Iowa if the naw is true that during the past ten months sixteen hisbands have deserted their wives and that in aimost every case the deserted women were young good looking, good natured, industrious, and econominal. What so these men want, any way? -Is there any one who still sneers at the white-horse-red-hairedsdri theory? Let him read this: A Nashville man stood in a pool room, undecided how to place his money. He glanced out of the window as a

girl with red hair passed by, saw her, whirled around, -When the principal of a seminary for girls in Washington., Pa., started to take i.er scholars home from chursh the other Sunday evening she found the usual crowder young men waiting outside the doors.

Capt. Robertson of the steamer Camoens, which arrived at Granton harbor from Iceland Nov. 7. brings details of the earthquake in the island. On the morning of Oct. 28 the people in Belklavik were awakened by a violent shaking in the houses. At Ayrabkka, twenty miles southeast, the earthquake shock was so violent that books were pitched from the shelves and the houses much shaken. The shock lasted ten seconds.

At Hofnunum, south of Reliavik, forty shocks were felt, some of them so heavy that the rock upon which the lighthouse of Cape Rickianeus is built was rent seander. About two yards from the lighthouse tower the wall that forms the foundation of it, and in which is the cellar where the oil is kept, was also very much dainaged, and the nine pains of glass were shaken out of the lighthouse tower. The keeper's house, which is nearly 600 yards from the tower, was also damaged.

The weather for ten days before the earthquake was very had, storms of rain, snow, hail, and wind prevailed in all directions. She made the gris go back, much against their will, and would not budge until a policeman, whom she sent for, made the boy; go away. --- Francis Murphy, the temperance worker, still is actifuly employed, though he makes no fuss about it. He is now on his fifth week of successful work in Chicage. He absolute y refuses to admit that pro-

tion of sumptnary laws can keep men from being drunkards; but preaches that belief in Jeans Christ, and a changed heart, is the only cure for drunkenness ...Two of the more recent and interesting topicsof conversation in Xenia. Ohio, were a two weeks old baby that had already cut a tooth, and a young man

who on the day fixed for his wedding, determined to es-caps from the knot, but who, after point as far as Cincin-nati, decided that he'd chance is after all, and so turned back and made the bride haypy, though the wedding -Extensive preparations are being made

by the Presbyterian Board of Indian Schools to educate the Indians of Arizona. A/Tocson they are building an BACOO school house. Fifty acres of land have been bought on the Santa Cruy lillver, where the voung indians will be instructed a farming, and another building the state of ing to cost \$6,000 will soon be erected, where 150 pupils

-An Orange Heights, Fla., woman turned her horse out in the pasture the other afternoon, and was looking at it as iffed, when it disappeared right before her eyes. Whey she reached the place where the animal had stood she found that the earth had sunk sight feet below he surface. The horse was got out none the werse for the adventure, but why the earth gave way has no yet been explained.